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77. Free-market prices of wearing apparel continued to in-
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

SUMMATION
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
in
KOREA

Number 14

November 1946

PART IV
SOCIAL

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SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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PUBLIC WELFARE

Welfare Institutions

1. The city of Taegu, in need of more facilities for the institutional care of children, re-established the Boc Sik Farm orphanage during the month. A special allocation of ¥ 93,200 has been approved for the construction of dormitories and warehouses for the orphanage.

2. A drive to round up all waifs and juvenile beggars from the streets of the City of Seoul was instituted on 26 November. As a result of the program 300 children are being afforded health and welfare care with proper opportunity for future development.

3. Chart, page 68, shows capacity and population of orphanages in South Korea on 31 October 1946.

Low-cost Public Feeding Program

4. The low-cost feeding program was expanded during the month and every effort made to interest localities in its community character and welfare significance.

During October approximately 1,855,000 meals were served by these restaurants.

5. Bread made from American wheat flour and Korean sweet potato flour is being provided to 120,000 students of the lower schools in the City of Seoul every other day at a cost of ¥ 2.20 per 100 grams.

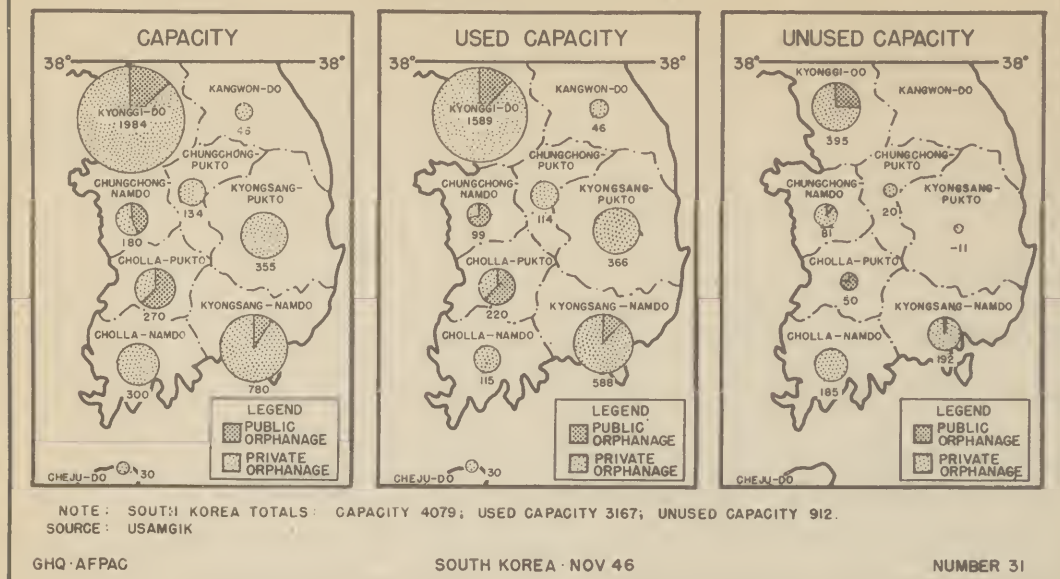
In the manufacture of this bread the city used 540 bags of flour per week of which 20 percent was sweet potato flour. Crushed hard candy was used as a sweetener.

Women's Activities

6. A Federation of Women's Clubs was organized in Seoul with its first meeting held on 15 November.

STATUS OF ORPHANAGES

BY PROVINCES · 31 OCTOBER 1946



7. It was reported from the United States that Korea was the fifty-fifth country to be represented at the International Women's Assembly which was held in New York during November.

Flood Relief

8. A special flood relief allocation of ¥ 10,424,073 was distributed during the month to all the provinces that suffered during the June flood.

This grant reimbursed provincial government expenses for food, clothing, burial and medical care incurred during the disaster and was based upon the latest revised estimates of damage and costs of flood relief.

Japanese Refugees

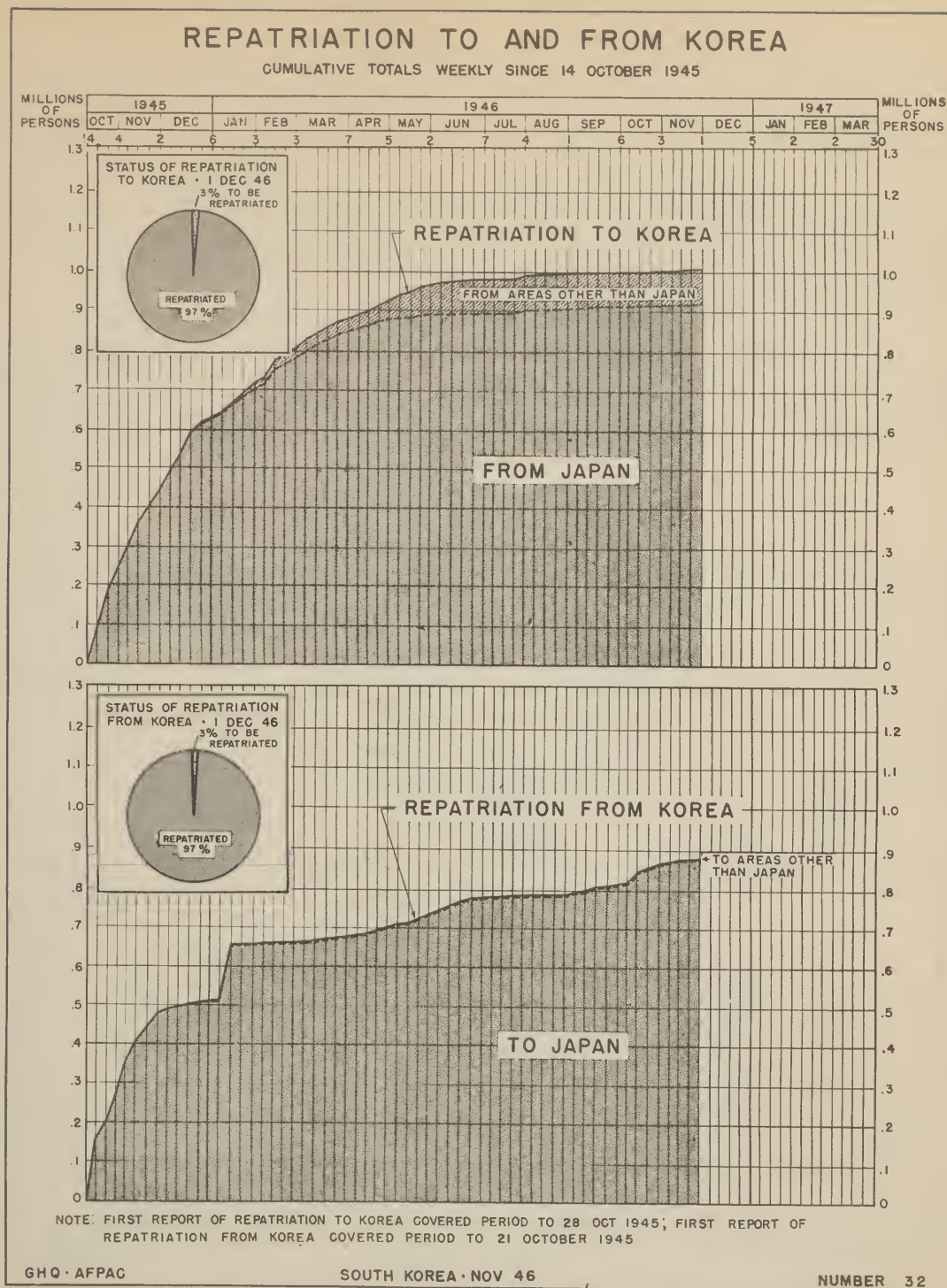
9. On 30 November 5,067 Japanese were reported in refugee camps in South Korea.

The Office of Foreign Affairs received a report that on 9 November 315 Japanese refugees enroute from Manchuria had been shipwrecked off Anhung, Chungchong-namdo. Relief was dispatched immediately and the refugees were transported to the Seoul Refugee Camp.

10. With the decrease in the number of Japanese refugees coming from north of the 38th parallel and the advent of cold weather, travel restrictions governing the transport of refugees were lifted. They may be transported directly to Pusan where they will undergo a six-day quarantine. Refugee establishments were also consolidated and their personnel groups reduced.

Repatriation

11. By 1 December 878,145 Japanese nationals had been repatriated from North and South Korea while 925,474 Koreans returned to their homeland from Japan and 92,088 from other Pacific Islands. Approximately 97 percent of the Koreans awaiting evacuation from Japan have been repatriated to date and the same percentage of Japanese have returned to their homeland from Korea.



REFUGEE HOUSING PROGRAMS

Yoo Wi Do Housing Development

12. The Yoo Wi Do Housing Development in Seoul was dedicated by the Mayor of the City on 6 November. The completion of this project marked the first step in a program to meet the need of the homeless refugees.

The total cost of the project was ¥ 1,750,000. It covers 2,000 pyung (1.63 acres) of land and consists of 25 houses, each having two separate households.

Solicitation of Donations

13. It was announced on 21 November that ¥ 39,215,000 would be allocated for the construction of temporary shelters to house

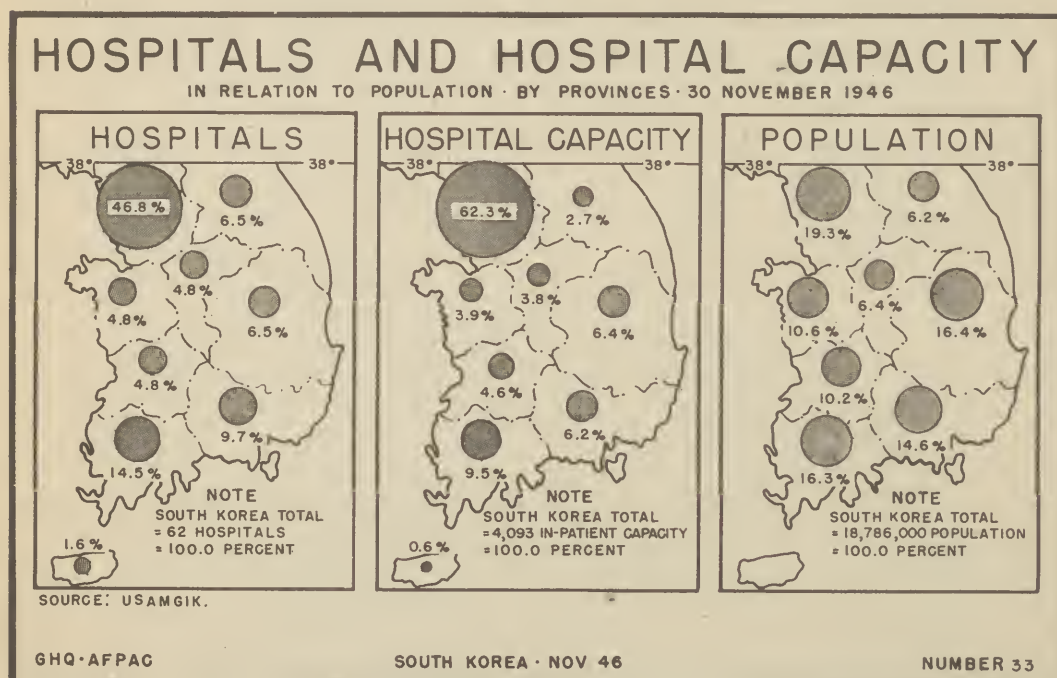
approximately 2,000,000 homeless refugees in South Korea. Present plans call for the construction of 73,311 homes at a cost of ¥ 100,802,600. In order to ensure the success of the program public spirited citizens have formed a "Donating Party" to collect an additional ¥ 61,587,600. On 13 November they met at the Department of Public Health and Welfare and drew plans for this program.

14. A quasi-public refugee housing organization known as the Association for Assisting in Building Shelters for Refugees was organized and is raising funds from private citizens to supplement the public grants.

15. In addition to the ¥ 990,000 allotted to Chungchong-pukto from national funds for emergency refugee housing, ¥ 3,000,000 was raised through donations up to 26 November. The present program calls for the construction of 15,000 dwelling units in the Province.

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

16. On 30 November there were 7 national, 31 provincial, 21 private and 3 municipal hospitals in South Korea with a total capacity of 4,103 beds.



17. The licensing and registration of physicians are now being handled by the National Board of Medical Licensure and the Korean personnel of the Bureau of Medical Services.

18. On 11 November four wings of the Pusan City Hospital were destroyed by fire. All the patients were evacuated to the undamaged sections of the hospital.

The X-ray department, rated second best in Korea, was destroyed.

19. The Industrial Health Section of the Bureau of Medical Services made inspections of the factories in the Seoul area. They gave assistance in setting up dispensaries and made recommendations for the improvement of working conditions.

20. A program of weekly lectures for all Korean physicians was initiated on 7 November at the Seoul National University in order to stimulate interest in the improvement of medical practice, increase the diagnostic acumen of physicians, improve therapeutic procedures and familiarize physicians with American drugs and medical preparations.

NURSING AFFAIRS

21. Graduation exercises for the fourth class in midwifery were held on 1 November with 10 midwives receiving certificates.

22. A board meeting of the Korean Committee on Nursing Affairs was held on 4 November. It was decided that efforts should be concentrated on building up better educational programs in the schools of nursing rather than devoting more time to school nursing.

23. Graduation exercises of the fourth class in nursing arts were held on 5 November with 56 students receiving certificates.

24. A national convention of the Korean Nurses Association was held 11-13 November with 61 delegates and 136 members present.

DENTAL AFFAIRS

25. The second examination for dental apprentices was held at the Seoul Dental College from 22 October to 6 November. Out of 31 applicants seven successfully completed the examinations and received their dental licenses.

26. On 2 November the Board of Dental Licensure and Registration increased its membership from seven to nine.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

27. Over 20,000 cases of cattle influenza were reported from Chungchong-namdo, Cholla-pukto, Cholla-namdo and Kyongsang-namdo, bringing the November total up to 30,000.

ANIMAL DISEASES

	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Fowlpest	707	512
Blackleg	2	2
Glanders	7	102
Rabies	5	5
Bovine influenza	47	30,000

28. A three-day training course was held at Chunchon, Kangwon-do, commencing 26 November, to train farmers and local technicians in the proper care of horses and their utility value in cultivation of the soil.

SUPPLY

Production

29. Smallpox vaccine production totaled 14,562,100 doses of finished product and there were approximately 5,000 grams of crude vaccine on hand as of 22 November.

30. The Korean Medical Supply Company manufactured 6,600 gallons of alcohol during November.

31. The production of hygienic materials during October was valued at ¥ 645,000. There were 4,500 kilograms of sterilized

cotton valued at ¥ 27,000 and 250,000 meters of sterilized bandage costing ¥ 1.50 per meter.

Status of Biologicals

32. The supply of most biologicals at the following institutes shows sufficient amount on hand to meet emergency requirements.

INSTITUTE FOR THE PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE (26 October - 22 November)

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Received</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
Cholera vaccine <u>K</u> /	cc	0	16,800	1,084,300
Cholera diagnostic antiserum, original <u>K</u> /	cc	10	35	175
Cholera diagnostic antiserum, varied <u>K</u> /	cc	0	40	135
Diphtheria antitoxin <u>K</u> /	cc	0	2,660	19,520
Diphtheria toxoid <u>A</u> /	cc	184,800	347,100	186,250
Dysentery diagnostic antiserum, shiga <u>K</u> /	cc	0	0	52
Insulin <u>A</u> /	cc	0	0	6,300
Para A diagnostic antiserum <u>K</u> /	cc	0	12	320
Para B diagnostic antiserum <u>K</u> /	cc	0	12	320
Para A diagnostic antigen <u>K</u> /	cc	0	320	560
Para B diagnostic antigen <u>K</u> /	cc	0	320	560
Pertussis vaccine <u>K</u> /	cc	2,000	1,330	1,205
Plague vaccine <u>A</u> /	cc	0	500	300
Rabies, human, vaccine <u>K</u> /	treatment	89	84	5
Rinderpest vaccine <u>K</u> /	cc	0	0	550,000
Smallpox vaccine <u>K</u> /	dose	5,728,800	3,300,200	3,401,700
Tetanus antiserum <u>A</u> /	vial	0	64	3,811
Tetanus toxoid <u>A</u> /	cc	0	0	24,684
Typhoid vaccine <u>K</u> /	cc	252,000	703,000	163,590
Typhoid diagnostic antigen <u>K</u> /	cc	0	320	560
Typhoid diagnostic antiserum <u>K</u> /	cc	0	12	292
Typhus vaccine <u>A</u> /	cc	588,480	344,020	496,480
Typhus vaccine <u>K</u> /	cc	1,005	1,360	2,605
Typhus diagnostic antigen <u>K</u> /	cc	0	320	680
Tuberculin diagnostic antigen <u>K</u> /	cc	2,500	0	2,500

PUSAN INSTITUTE FOR VETERINARY RESEARCH (15 September - 16 November)

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Produced</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
Anthrax serum (cattle)	cc	0	0	15,900
Anthrax serum (horse)	cc	0	0	104,000
Anthrax precipitin	cc	0	0	1,300
Anthrax vaccine	cc	0	0	15,000
Blackleg serum	cc	7,500	7,000	500

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Produced</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
Blackleg vaccine	cc	57,200	129,800	36,200
Contagious pneumonia of cattle antigen	cc	0	0	1,000
Fowlpest vaccine	cc	0	69,600	16,200
Hemolysin antisheep blood	cc	0	0	1,780
Hemorrhagic septicemia vaccine	cc	33,800	1,000	70,600
Infectious pneumonia	cc	26,400	3,200	40,700
Mallein	cc	0	0	3,000
Malleus antigen	cc	3,600	300	3,300
Malleus emulsion		0	0	0
Mixed serum of third virus and swine influenza	cc	0	200	13,600
Positive serum of con- tagious plural pneu- monia of cattle	cc	0	0	140
Pullorum antigen	cc	110	1,200	20
Rinderpest serum	cc	0	0	2,574,000
Rinderpest vaccine	cc	0	0	1,427,000
Smallpox vaccine	dose	9,649,400	3,500,000	2,087,400
Tuberculin vaccine	cc	0	0	380

ANYANG INSTITUTE FOR VETERINARY RESEARCH
(28 October - 17 November)

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Produced</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
Anthrax vaccine	cc	10,000	0	55,000
Blackleg vaccine	cc	4,800	0	69,600
Fowlpest vaccine	cc	46,000	5,100	51,900
Infant pneumonia vaccine	cc	0	0	60,000
Pullorum antigen	cc	350	80	470
Rinderpest serum	cc	424,000	87,500	1,260,829
Rinderpest vaccine	cc	0	0	108,000
Septicemia vaccine	cc	0	3,000	65,100

Distribution

33. Distribution of all the Civil Affairs Division medical supplies was completed during the month.

Total sales from April to November amounted to approximately ¥ 73,900,600.

34. The first allocation of X-ray film was made during November to all provinces except Cholla-namdo.

35. The Chosen Drug Manufacturing Company has been appointed as the agent of the Department of Public Health and Welfare to receive and distribute raw materials to manufacturers.

36. Distribution of the remainder of the first UNRRA shipment of relief supplies was completed during November with all provinces receiving proportionate shares. Twenty-three thousand persons in Seoul City alone benefited from local distribution.

37. A pamphlet entitled "The Explanation of American Drugs," prepared by the Department of Public Health and Welfare, is being distributed to doctors and drug merchants throughout South Korea. The brochure gives directions for use of American drugs, preparations and solutions, and is intended as an educational means to obtain the utmost benefit from the medical and drug supplies furnished to South Korea.

38. Due to the shortage of typhus vaccine all stocks available were being held as a reserve for immunizing contacts, repatriates and essential personnel.

The arrival of approximately 1,800,000 doses from Japan on 27 November has eased the situation, but the total amount is still inadequate for general use.

Relief Supplies

39. A large shipment of relief supplies consisting of shoes, blankets and clothing collected by Koreans in Japan arrived during the week of 16 November at Inchon. These supplies were transported to Seoul and will be allocated to the provinces by the Department of Public Health and Welfare.

40. Four thousand Christmas packages consisting of food, gloves, games and pencils, which were donated by the Church Committee for Relief in Asia, are ready for distribution before Christmas Day to Korean orphans.

41. The responsibility for the sorting and distribution of welfare supplies in Kyonggi-do was turned over to the Korean personnel during the month. American staff members will act as advisers.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Cholera

42. The cholera epidemic in South Korea is considered over. No new cases were reported during the month except in Kyongsang-pukto where 20 cases and one death were reported.

The total number of cholera cases as of 30 November was 15,615 with 10,191 deaths.

Epidemic Typhus

43. The typhus control program has been outlined to all parties concerned and the provinces are carrying out a program of delousing together with the vaccination of all essential personnel.

In Kyongsang-namdo the program was pushed vigorously during the month by periodically dusting jails, hospitals, schools and theaters with DDT.

Sanitation

44. A cleanup and rat exterminating program was initiated in the Seoul area during November through the media of the press and radio broadcasts.

Quarantine

45. During the week of 20 November the refugee camp at Pusan was placed under quarantine due to the presence of two cases of smallpox and one of typhus.